

國民新報

▲本館開設在前門外延壽寺街三十號

▲郵政總局特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

本報價目		
中文	英文	中英合併
零售每份 大洋三分	零售每份 大洋五分	零售每份 大洋八分
埠本	埠本	埠本
每月大洋八角	每月大洋一元	每月大洋一元五角
半年四元四角	半年五元五角	半年八元五角
全年八元	全年十元	全年十五元
埠外	埠外	埠外
每月大洋九角五分	每月一元一角五分	每月一元七角
半年五元九角	半年七元二角	半年十一元
全年十一元	全年十四元	全年十七元四角
美歐	美歐	美歐
每月一元五角	每月一元六角	每月一元七角
半年九元	半年九元六角	半年十一元三角
全年十八元	全年十八元六角	全年二十二元四角

本報發行部啟事

本報自五月二日遷至前門外延壽寺街三十號辦公，凡舊有訂閱者，請將原報收回，以便換領新報。如有遺失，請向本報發行部聲明。此啟。

普羅西藥公司

黑髮藥水 此藥水爲本公司新發明之凡男女髮髮白一經試用立能烏黑光亮。每瓶一元五角。打五元。
拔毛藥水 此藥水能拔除身上之毛，且能生新毛，使皮膚細嫩。每瓶一元。打五元。
去斑點藥水 此藥水能去面部之斑點，使皮膚潔白。每瓶一元。打五元。
除粉刺藥水 此藥水能去面部之粉刺，使皮膚細嫩。每瓶一元。打五元。
生髮藥水 此藥水能生髮，使頭髮濃密。每瓶一元。打五元。
批發所北京菜市口英法藥房 寄奉電報局四三七二號

乾坤福壽膏

此膏專治一切瘡毒，如癰疽、疔瘡、無名腫毒、跌打損傷、湯火灼傷、刀傷出血、止血生肌、神效無比。每盒一元。打五元。
婦女注意 此膏專治婦女一切經期不調、赤白帶下、子宮虛冷、久不受孕等症。每盒一元。打五元。
立止白帶丸 此丸專治婦女白帶，服後立止。每盒一元。打五元。
總處北京前門外老德記藥房

永昌洋行廣告

敬啟者本行自歐美運來大小銅鐵花樣各樣西式上等傢俱，如沙發、床、桌、椅、櫃等，均係名廠出品，堅固耐用，美觀大方。歡迎參觀選購。地址：前門外大街路門牌十三號。電話：東局一零六八號。

交通社出版

中山先生逝世週年紀念特刊
內容豐富，包括中山先生生平事蹟、革命思想、政治主張等。歡迎訂閱。每份大洋一角。打五元。
交通社出版

福安人壽水火保險公司京局廣告

本公司資本一百萬元，專營人壽、水火保險業務。信譽昭著，賠償迅速。歡迎各界人士投保。地址：前門外大街路門牌十三號。電話：東局一零六八號。

華通商行

本行經售法商東方銀公司儲蓄存款，利率優厚，手續簡便。歡迎各界人士儲蓄。地址：前門外大街路門牌十三號。電話：東局一零六八號。

京綏鐵路車時刻票價表

站名	包次	平次	豐次	大次	張次	宜次	康次	南次	西次	豐次	台次
北京	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00	24:00	25:00
保定	15:30	16:30	17:30	18:30	19:30	20:30	21:30	22:30	23:30	24:30	25:30
張家口	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00	24:00	25:00	26:00
歸綏	16:30	17:30	18:30	19:30	20:30	21:30	22:30	23:30	24:30	25:30	26:30
包頭	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00	24:00	25:00	26:00	27:00

京漢鐵路車時刻票價表

站名	包次	平次	豐次	大次	張次	宜次	康次	南次	西次	豐次	台次
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歸綏	16:30	17:30	18:30	19:30	20:30	21:30	22:30	23:30	24:30	25:30	26:30
包頭	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00	24:00	25:00	26:00	27:00

律師董耀青

本律師事務所設於前門外大街路門牌十三號。專營法律事務，包括民事、刑事、經濟訴訟等。收費低廉，服務周到。歡迎諮詢。

歡迎代售各種書籍雜誌

本處代售各種新書、雜誌，包括文學、歷史、科學、藝術等各個領域。歡迎各界人士光臨選購。地址：前門外大街路門牌十三號。電話：東局一零六八號。

益乾化育丸
專治男婦一切虛弱、不孕、遺精、早洩等症。服後立見奇效。每盒一元。打五元。
虎標萬金油
此油專治頭痛、牙痛、肚痛、蚊蟲叮咬等。每瓶一元。打五元。

現代哲學概論出版了
本書由著名哲學家編著，內容豐富，理論深入。歡迎訂閱。每本大洋一元。打五元。
金馬治藥
專治各種疑難雜症，如哮喘、胃病、肝病等。每盒一元。打五元。

旅京湖南同鄉公鑒

三月十八日慘案發生，我湘同鄉旅京各界，聞風之下，莫不痛心疾首。茲為籌備追悼大會，特發起籌備委員會，現已成立。凡我同鄉，務請踴躍參加，共表哀思。此致旅京湖南同鄉公鑒。

北京慘案善後委員會編輯處啟事

本會為整理慘案善後，特設編輯處，現已開始辦公。凡有關慘案之資料，請隨時送交本處，以便彙編。此啟。

李辛店聯軍被擊退

東路國軍勝利，李辛店聯軍被擊退。據報，李辛店聯軍在東路國軍之猛烈進攻下，已向北潰退。目前，東路國軍正追擊中。

黃村昨無激戰

聯軍鐵甲車退至廊房，黃村昨無激戰。據報，黃村一帶昨日無激烈戰鬥，聯軍鐵甲車已退至廊房一帶。

魏益三果附錫山耶

魏部下尚有反對，魏益三果附錫山耶。據報，魏部內部對於是否附錫山一事，仍有不同意見。

張學良進攻北京之夢囈

擬取三路包圍政策，張學良進攻北京之夢囈。據報，張學良有進攻北京之舉動，並擬定三路包圍政策。

方振武與一軍合作到底

現集中蕭溝橋，方振武與一軍合作到底。據報，方振武與第一軍在蕭溝橋一帶集中，並表示將合作到底。

孫傳芳利用鄧如琢倒方

成立蘇聯協約，孫傳芳利用鄧如琢倒方。據報，孫傳芳正利用鄧如琢之勢力，以圖推翻方振武。

唐生智攻鄂

漢口二十八日電：唐生智攻鄂。據報，唐生智已率部進攻湖北，漢口方面已有戰事。

段祺瑞慘殺羣衆之黑幕

段祺瑞慘殺羣衆之黑幕。據報，段祺瑞政府對羣衆之慘殺，背後有種種陰謀與黑幕。

國軍否認退出北京

國軍否認退出北京。據報，國軍方面已正式否認有關退出北京之傳聞。

門致中等電請三路攻津

門致中等電請三路攻津。據報，門致中等已電請三路進攻天津，以圖擴大戰果。

陽高天鎮增兵

陽高天鎮增兵。據報，陽高與天鎮一帶已增加兵馬，以加強防務。

預定槍擊民衆

預定槍擊民衆。據報，政府方面已預定在特定地點槍擊民衆，此舉引起各界強烈不滿。

段公子之得意

段公子之得意。據報，段公子在近期事件中表現得意，引起輿論之批評。

李鳴鐘到府

李鳴鐘到府。據報，李鳴鐘已抵達某府，處理相關事務。

陽高天鎮增兵

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梨園

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花柳

藥靈一第
專治花柳毒瘡 楊梅瘡毒 橫痃魚口 便毒痔瘡 遺精白濁 婦女經閉 產後諸症 功效如神 每盒大洋一元 小盒大洋五角 總發行所 上海英大馬路 德大藥房

氏房藥七
專治各種疑難雜症 藥到病除 功效如神 每盒大洋一元 小盒大洋五角 總發行所 上海英大馬路 德大藥房

丸毒
專治花柳毒瘡 楊梅瘡毒 橫痃魚口 便毒痔瘡 遺精白濁 婦女經閉 產後諸症 功效如神 每盒大洋一元 小盒大洋五角 總發行所 上海英大馬路 德大藥房

胡仁源為女師大另覓校長

為女大另覓校長

昨接胡仁源先生函云：女師大校長胡仁源先生，因事辭職，現已回國。胡先生此次辭職，係因事忙，不能分身，現已回國，並已將女師大校長職務，另覓校長。胡先生此次辭職，係因事忙，不能分身，現已回國，並已將女師大校長職務，另覓校長。

潘大律師之慘案談話

潘大律師，現居上海，其慘案談話，已為社會所公認。潘大律師此次辭職，係因事忙，不能分身，現已回國，並已將女師大校長職務，另覓校長。

昨日法大之慘案講演

昨日午後一時，法大舉行慘案講演，由潘大律師主講。潘大律師此次辭職，係因事忙，不能分身，現已回國，並已將女師大校長職務，另覓校長。

昨日九六公債市況

昨日九六公債市況，現貨價格均趨平穩。昨日九六公債市況，現貨價格均趨平穩。

察綏兩特別區之開發

察綏兩特別區之開發，現已開始。察綏兩特別區之開發，現已開始。

二月內債基金收支總數

二月內債基金收支總數，已公佈。二月內債基金收支總數，已公佈。

蒙人組設罐頭公司

蒙人組設罐頭公司，現已成立。蒙人組設罐頭公司，現已成立。

開闢一井告誡楊德烈烈士者
楊德烈烈士，現已開闢一井，告誡楊德烈烈士者。楊德烈烈士，現已開闢一井，告誡楊德烈烈士者。

法大學生武力驅梁
法大學生武力驅梁，現已發生。法大學生武力驅梁，現已發生。

公債市況
公債市況，現已公佈。公債市況，現已公佈。

察綏兩特別區之開發
察綏兩特別區之開發，現已開始。察綏兩特別區之開發，現已開始。

ALREADY INDIA HAS BEEN BOUGHT AND SOLD; INDO-CHINA AND BURMAH, HAVE FALLEN A PREY; AND CHINA, THE MOST POPULOUS OF ALL, THE RICHEST IN NATURAL RESOURCES, THE LEAST DEVELOPED, THE LEAST CAPABLE OF RESISTANCE HAS BEEN MARKED BY THE SPOILER.—ROLAND G. USHER.

The People's Tribune

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BRITISH INDEMNITY STAND IS DEROGATORY TO CHINESE SOVEREIGNTY, SAY EDUCATORS

Twenty-Two Peking Scholars Issue Declaration; Fund Still Is Under British Control; Should Be Returned Unconditionally

Boxer Indemnity A Relic Of The Past And Should Be Swept Away; Present Disposition Would Mean Extension Of British Influence

Kuo Wen

Twenty-two local Chinese educators have issued a declaration in connection with the British Boxer Indemnity, saying that the present arrangements of the British Government are derogatory to the sovereign rights of China and insisting on the unconditional remission of the fund to China.

After expressing appreciation of the motive which prompted the British Government to send the Willington Mission to China to ascertain the views of representative Chinese leaders regarding the application of the fund, the declaration goes on to criticize the British Boxer Indemnity act.

Attack Parliamentary Act

"There is not a single word in the act about the remission or return of the indemnity. What it says is that the fund should be devoted to education or other purposes which are recognized by the Foreign Secretary as mutually beneficial to China and England."

In short, the power of deciding upon the application of the moneys is held by the Foreign Secretary, while the Advisory Committee exists merely for the purpose of offering advice to the secretary when asked and is appointed by the latter. The Foreign Secretary has also to report to Parliament the accounts of the Committee annually. All this shows that the British Boxer

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BRITISH - U. S. OIL RANKS NOT YET CONSOLIDATED FOR FIGHT AGAINST RUSSIA

London, March 5.—The dawn of peace in the oil world has been accompanied by the outbreak of internal strife among the British companies, which is understood to be due to dissatisfaction of a portion of the oil men at the new lineup.

Following consummation of a deal turning over to the American Standard Oil Company concessions in Venezuela, five directors of the "Venezuelan Oil Concessions Holding Company" have resigned owing to "control which the Royal Dutch-Shell Oil Company exercises over the Company's affairs."

Those who resigned include C. S. Gulbenkian, the mysterious Armenian oil king and immensely wealthy director of many companies including the Mexican Eagle and the Turkish Petroleum.

Authoritative information was received by the United Press from an expert who said: "This

arrangement is not made because the oil men like peace, but because they found war too expensive. They decided that the only efficient way to make money was through peaceful expansion."

Fight Russia

Companies in this combination are at present fighting the Soviet Government by trying to prevent the Soviet from obtaining contracts, and at the same time buying directly from the Soviets and reselling at a profit. The Soviet authorities are confident that the oil men will not declare a price-cutting war, as the Soviet competition is not serious enough.

Soviet oil, which is of excellent quality, undersells other oil around three cents gold a gallon. The Soviets point out that it would be necessary for the oil men to cut the prices of millions of gallons of their own oil for the sake of underselling a few hundred thousand gallons of Soviet oil.

CANTON NEWS IS REACTIONARY TRICK, SAYS "IZVESTIA"

Tass

Moscow, March 31.—Referring to the stories being systematically spread by certain sections of the press concerning the alleged revolt and the overthrow of the government in Canton, "Izvestia" says that the object of spreading this news is to add to the confusion created in the minds of the public in China by recent events and, under cover of this, to facilitate the attack on Peking by the reactionaries.

"Izvestia" says that the people of China should feel at this moment that more than ever are the progressive elements in all countries on their side.

Tungchow Quiet; Fengtien Troops Retire, Is Report

Kuominchun Departures To Nankow Pass Continue; Chin Yun-ao Expected In Paotingfu

Kuo Wen

Latest report says the Fengtien troops on the central front in Tungchow have retired and General Tang Chi-tao's men in this sector have likewise withdrawn to Chaoyangmen. General Lu Chung-lin is said to have asked General Tang to convert his forces into a "Neutral army" between the Fengtien and Kuominchun troops. The evacuation of the Kuominchun is very slow, only 2 regiments can be transported daily.

Conditions At Tungchow

Chung Mei

Conditions on the Tungchow front up to Wednesday night are detailed in the report of Commander Tang Chih-tao of the 9th Division.

"According to the report of Regiment Commander Kuang Ying at seven this morning, two mountain guns were carried toward Liu Keh Chuang from Li Hsin Tien by the enemy. At twelve the infantry forces also moved to Ta Yu Tang from Li Hsin Tien. These were all

bothered by firing of our troops.

"The enemy troops are forcing several hundred natives to build defence works opposite our lines on the other side of the Canal. The 1st battalion of our Division also prevented them from any constructive work by firing on them."

One regiment of newly recruited soldiers belonging to the 8th Division has been moved to Kuan Yueh Miao outside Chao Yang Men from Tungchow. After training they will be moved to the front lines.

Firing Heard

Firing was heard Wednesday evening in the direction of Huangtsun. Gun fire lasted intermittently for a couple of hours.

Kuominchun troops belonging to the First, Second, Third and Fourth armies continue to arrive along the Peking-Hankow railway, and there is a steady stream of departure in the direction of Nankow Pass, which probably more than offsets the number of arrivals. General Cain Yun-ao was expected at Paotingfu yesterday.

Chamberlain Sidesteps All China Charges

Denies Chang's Muji Soldiers In Tientsin British Concession; Indifferent To Arms Smuggling

Reuter

London, March 31.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Beckett (Lab.) alleged that the Powers had permitted some of Marshal Chang Tso-lin's soldiers, wearing muji, to be concealed in the foreign concessions at Tientsin, thereby facilitating their action against the Chinese national forces and their eventual occupation of Tientsin. He asked what action His Majesty's Government proposed to take with a view to ensuring that the sovereign rights of China would be respected and that no interference with her national affairs would occur.

"Not Concerned"

Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied that enquiry had been made of His Majesty's Consul-General at Tientsin, who had replied that the British Concession was remote from the Chinese city and was not concerned in these allegations. The General commanding the Kuominchun, with whom he had been on friendly terms, had informed him on March 22 that his forces would voluntarily be withdrawn in accordance with a circular telegram from Peking. It appeared from this that there had not been any foreign interference and certainly that there had been none so far as His Majesty's Government was concerned.

Sir Austen Chamberlain emphasized that His Majesty's Minister at Peking had been instructed that armed force should only be used in the last resort to safeguard the security of foreigners.

"Business Better"

Replying to a further question, Sir Austen said he was aware that there was a grave situation in China but some signs—for instance, the trade returns published by the Maritime Customs—showed that the position of trade was not quite so disastrous as the question indicated. He hoped that the co-operation of the powers and their participation in the Tariff Conference at Peking would effect a further improvement.

Replying to a question urging the safeguarding of interests and ensuring the preservation of the Chinese railways, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that their deterioration was due to civil war conditions. He declared that joint action by the powers to end civil war would involve a reversal of the agreed policy of non-intervention in Chinese domestic affairs and would involve the use of armed force. His Majesty's Government did not intend to advocate such a proposal.

Arms Smuggling

Mr. Ponsoby (Lab.) suggested that the Powers should prevent their nationals from supplying arms to the various sides.

(Continued on page 3)

RADEK DESCRIBES IMPERIALIST GAME IN NORTH CHINA; BRITAIN THE REAL FOE OF NATIONALISM

WORLD WAR STILL DEMANDS VICTIMS; WAR RELIC EXPLODES

Asiatic

Berlin, March 31.—A French hand grenade which was among war relics exhibited at the Viscousin athletic festival exploded killing several children and seriously injuring two soldiers.

40,000 At Shanghai Memorial Service For Student Dead

Wrath For Shooting Turns Against Imperialists And Militarists; Demand Free, Nationalist China

Asiatic

Shanghai, March 30.—A memorial meeting for those who were killed in the shootings in Peking on March 18th was held in the Recreation Ground here, 40,000 people being present. Among these were representatives of all classes and occupations, labourers, students and merchants, as well as representatives of numerous organisations. The Shanghai branch of the Kuomintang, labour unions and representatives of the universities were present.

After the orchestra had played a funeral march, Professor Li of the Shanghai University delivered an address, explaining the significance of the Peking events. A proposal was made at the meeting to erect a monument in memory of the victims of the shootings.

Among the inscriptions that were displayed on the banners carried in the crowd were: "Down with foreign imperialism and Chinese militarism," "Support the Canton Government."

Following the meeting the huge crowd marched through the streets of the Chinese city singing national hymns.

The Appeal

The following appeal to the people was distributed. "After the massacres of May 30th the national movement increased and the international imperialists were in dread that they would lose their influence in China. In order to restore their power they gave direct assistance to the militarists' leaders Tuan Chi-jui, Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu. The Peking shooting is a direct result of the policy of imperialist intervention and aggression of the powers in China. The people must understand that unless the imperialists and their followers are expelled it will be impossible to free China. Fight against the imperialists! Fight against the unequal treaties which are responsible for the Peking shootings! Fight to secure the freedom and the sovereign rights of our country!"

"This memorial meeting proclaims the slogans: Down with imperialism and the unequal treaties! Avenge our comrades! Convene the People's Conference! We swear to fight against the militarists and the imperialists!"

Russian Official In "Pravda" Article Traces Britain's Failure To Secure Co-operation Of Powers In Canton And Her Bid For Co-operation In The North

U. S. in Danger Of Losing Chinese Friendship, Says Radek, By Present Policy Of Supporting Powers: National Army Is Fighting Now Against United Front Of International Imperialism.

Tass

Moscow, March 31.—Karl Radek, in a leading article in "Pravda", expresses the view that the present political situation in China marks a victory for the British policy of "establishing order."

"In their efforts to carry out this policy", says Radek, "the British hitherto met with two obstacles. First, the difficulty of taking up the fight in China with their own hands and, secondly, the fear of diplomatic isolation. Britain has overcome the first difficulty by assisting the Chinese reactionary forces; for there is no doubt that both Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin are receiving support from England."

"It is highly probable", continues Radek, "that Britain and Japan have come to an agreement with these generals by which, in the event of the defeat of Kuominchun, Chang Tso-lin will be permitted to declare the independence of Manchuria and North and Central China will be placed under the control of Wu Pei-fu. This would imply Britain's consent to the practical seizure of Manchuria by Japan, concealed by the cloak of the rule of Chang Tso-lin, while Wu Pei-fu would have to reckon with the interests of Britain and Japan."

U. S. Will Lose

"Britain stands to lose nothing by this", says Radek. "She is the recognised enemy of the Chinese

in North and Central China." "The recent conflict in Canton", says Radek, "proved that isolated action on the part of Britain was impossible. The British Government sounded the other Powers with the view to taking combined action against Canton, but as such action implied the blockade of Canton, which would cause damage to the shipping of Japan and America, the latter were not very keen on such action. The present situation, however, indicates that United States policy has approached nearer to that of Britain and Japan."

Radek quotes Mr. Millard as being of the opinion that the change of United States policy in the direction of imperialist intervention in China was due to the pressure of American commercial and industrial interests in China, who had been scared by the Shanghai events, and he supports Mr. Millard in his warning that this will cause an outburst of "anti-foreign" hatred, which in reality will be hated against the foreign powers.

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(Continued on page 4)

RUSSIA FIRST DISARMAMENT ADVOCATE BUT LEAGUE STAND UNCHANGED, SAYS CHICHERIN

Russia has had no change of heart toward either disarmament or the League of Nations, Chicherin pointed out in a recent interview with Arthur Ransome of the "Manchester Guardian".

"The Soviet Government's attitude with regard to the summing of a Conference on Disarmament has been defined with the utmost clarity, making the slightest misunderstanding impossible" he said. "The Soviet Government has always expressed the utmost readiness to take part in any consultations and conferences that had as their object disarmament or limitation of armament, no matter by whom these consultations or conferences were brought about."

"It did not propose the postponement of the meeting of the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament, and to Sir Eric Drummond's communication con-

cerning the proposal of five Powers to postpone it the Soviet Government replied that, though fully prepared for an immediate beginning of the work of the Commission, yet, taking into consideration the demand of other Powers for its postponement, it did not object to this.

The Swiss Affair

"If the Swiss Government agrees in the end to satisfy the perfectly lawful and even very modest demands of the Soviet Government connected with the murder of Vorovsky, the obstacle preventing the journey of the Soviet representatives to take part in the Preparatory Commission in Geneva will thereby be removed. If, however, the Swiss Government stands obstinately by its present position, the Soviet representatives will be able to take part in the Preparatory Commission only if

(Continued on page 4)

The People's Tribune

IS THE ENGLISH SECTION OF THE KUO MIN HSIN PAO (國民新報), AN ORGAN OF CHINESE NATIONAL OPINION

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Friday, April 2, 1926.

Disorder Rather Than Nationalism

The estimation of the position of the Powers in the present situation in China given by the Asiatic News Agency and published in our columns yesterday receives remarkable confirmation in a leading article in the "Peking and Tientsin Times" of March 30th. The "Peking and Tientsin Times" undoubtedly represents British opinion and recently it boasted that at last the British government had ceased fooling around with policies of "patience and conciliation" and has adopted the policy of action which the paper had been vehemently advocating. As is known "action" in China by the imperialists means the employment of their superior force to compel the fulfillment of treaties that were obtained by force and admittedly operate to the disadvantage of China.

The "Peking and Tientsin Times" admits that "With General Lu Chung-lin and the units of the First National Army in possession there appears to be no danger of local disturbances. But when they withdraw the situation may well become critical." Expressing relief that the rumour that the Tuan bodyguard, which has given proof of its reliability, is to be disarmed was not true, the paper goes on to say: "This unit and the local police however, may not prove sufficient to maintain order when General Lu Chung-lin leaves." Considering that from the point of view of this and similar organs the whole government and administrative forces in China should be constantly and solely devoted to the protection of foreigners and their interests one would expect, under the circumstances, the expression of a desire that the Kuominchun should be retained in Peking, the more so that the paper pays a grudging tribute to that army and hold it up as an example of what can be done when discipline is enforced "even with a Chinese army."

But no! Its very discipline and good behaviour is a defect from the point of view of higher politics. To maintain such an army.... "which could descend upon the capital at a few hours notice", says the paper, "would be a constant menace to the Allies. Peace in North China seems to require either the complete elimination of the Kuominchun forces or their incorporation in the Allied armies. Until the decision has been reached on this it seems futile to discuss the re-organization of the Central Government." This sounds not so much as an opinion advice.

On the face of it, such advice would seem illogical, especially as it is followed almost immediately after by the complaint that..... "With few honourably exceptions most of the forces engaged in the present civil war appear to leave much to be desired in respect to discipline." Then follow stories of looting and disgraceful conduct on the part of the soldiery of the Allied Armies in various places. The paper quite truly explains why this is so when it says: "It is perhaps not to be wondered at that troops who have no real cause at heart, but are fighting merely to satisfy the ambitions of their militarist master should plague the inhabitants of every district through which they pass, THOUGH THE CONDUCT OF THE FIRST KUOMINCHUN SHOWS WHAT CAN BE DONE WHEN STRICT DISCIPLINE IS ENFORCED, even with a Chinese army."

We are entitled to ask therefore, why, then, has all the influence and the material support of the powers been employed to undermine the position of the National Army and why is every effort being made now to bring to Peking the very troops whose presence, according to the "Peking and Tientsin

LUTHER BURBANK "PLANT WIZARD" IN CRITICAL CONDITION

United Press
Santa Rosa, California, Mar. 30.—Luther Burbank, world famed "plant wizard", is in a critical condition due to recent illness.

U. S. May Register Aliens To Guard Against Radicalism

Bills Before Congress Give Government Lever To Control Politics Of Foreign Population

Washington, Feb. 24.—Governmental surveillance of all foreigners in the United States and arbitrary power to deport any alien are provided for in two bills now pending before Congress. If passed, these bills would enable the government effectively to control the political and economic activities of the large foreign population. The purpose of this legislation is to give the government a powerful instrument for preventing the spread of Bolshevism and among the foreign-born workers.

One proposed law provides for the immediate registration of all foreigners over sixteen years of age, and their re-registration annually thereafter. An initial registration fee of \$10 would be paid by the alien, and \$5 annually after that. The foreigner must report every change of residence, name or even physical appearance, as well as temporary absence from his home.

No Registration Before
Hitherto there has been no official registration of aliens in the United States. Previous restrictions were applied only in incoming immigrants—the quota system, inspection at the frontier, etc. Once within the country, the foreigner has had complete freedom of residence and travel. He has not been required to register with the

(Continued on page 3)

Human Nature Is Again Given Blame For Geneva Fiasco

Major-General Crozier Speaks On League; Not Worse Than U. S. Legislature, He Avers, But Remains Optimistic

Reuter
An eloquent plea for an optimistic view of the League of Nations outlook was made by Major-General William Crozier when speaking at the Peking Rotary Club's bi-monthly tiffin yesterday on "The League Covenant and Some of its Defects."

General Crozier devoted the first part of his address to a brief account of the chief events that led up to the adoption of the League Covenant and the developments that subsequently had taken place. In outlining some of the reasons which had caused France to feel apprehensive as to the efficacy of the Covenant as an instrument for the protection of her frontiers against the possibility of another German invasion, General Crozier went on to point out that many were unwilling, despite the bitter lessons of the war, to pay the price of peace. The price was preparedness to go to war over a question with which one had no direct concern.

The Geneva Incident

Touching upon the recent happenings at Geneva, General Crozier said that the security of the Rhineland frontier was definitely guaranteed by Britain and Italy under the Locarno Treaties but the Locarno decisions received a definite setback when the meeting of the League Assembly to consider the question of Germany's admission broke down at Geneva last month.

There was much speculation as to the cause of that breakdown, some attributing it to attempts

(Continued on page 3)

"Times" is a danger to order and whose leaders are mere ambitious militarists? And we ourselves will answer: Precisely because the latter are a menace to order and their leaders ambitious militarists.

The National Army, more than any other army in China, except the army of the Revolutionary Government in Canton, stands for a cause and not for the ambitions of militarists. The National Army every day is becoming more and more identified with and attached to the National Movement. The discipline of the Kuominchun troops to a large extent is due to the fact that the training of the soldier includes the inculcation of patriotism and a knowledge of the cause for which he is fighting. And for these very reasons the Kuominchun had against it the combined force of the reactionary militarists and international imperialists. The very powers who cling to their privileges in China because of the alleged absence of order frankly and openly choose reaction and disorder rather than nationalism and progress in China.

In its attempt to play the part of impartial on-looker the "Peking and Tientsin Times" has "blown the gaff" on the schemes of the imperialists. The aim of the imperialists in China is not to help to establish order and good government, because these two are incompatible with the continuation of the present regime of imperialist privilege.

Order and good government are possible in China. Canton has proved this. Only the nationalist forces can establish order and good government in China, as Canton has also proved. But Canton is anathema to the imperialists. The very thought that a Canton regime may be established in North China also, drives them into a frenzy. Thanks to their combined efforts that "danger" has passed, at least for a time. They would like to make it more permanently so by the "complete elimination" of the Kuominchun forces or their incorporation in the Allied Armies."

Out of their own mouths have the imperialists proved that they prefer disorder rather than nationalism in China.

FASTING CHAMPION LEAVES GLASS CAGE TO GO TO HOSPITAL

Asiatic
Berlin, March 31.—The world's hunger champion Jolly spent the night in hospital after being released from his glass case.

Wang Shih-chen Feels Pessimistic On Peace Project

Result Of Tangshan Confab Still In Doubt; Rumour Peking Evacuation Demanded

Chung Mei
Marshal Wang Shih-chen left for Paoting by special train at 8.40 p. m. yesterday night. The destruction of a railway bridge at Chaochow, made necessary a change of trains. He was accompanied by Wang Nai-mo and a Hapeh representative, named Chao.

The general feeling is understood to prevail among officials that Marshal Wang Shih-chen is beginning to feel pessimistic over his failure to induce the Fengtien allies to stop fighting. According to one report, Marshal Wang went to Tientsin to plead in person before Chang Tsung-chang, Li Chung-lin and Chang Hsueh-liang. That report is not confirmed, however.

A fresh appeal has been addressed to the opponents of the Kuominchun, quoting the telegrams of Tapan Chang Chih-kiang, which set forth the peace policy of that army. The telegram was signed by Wang Shih-chen, Chao Erh-hsun and their colleagues.

The conclusion of the Tangshan military conference yesterday is the subject of great speculation in military and political circles. Many reports of the decisions reached are to be heard.

One Chinese correspondent reports that it was decided to make Chang Tsung-chang Tapan of Chihli with Yang Yu-ting, Civil Governor. Chu Yu-pu will be Tapan of Shantung and Li Shung-kai Civil Governor. General Li Ching-lin, according to this report, is left out in the cold, getting the post of Military Defence Commissioner of Shanhaikuan.

Demand Peking Evacuation

Asiatic
According to the telegrams of Generals San Tou and Li Wen-han, peace delegates to Tientsin, Generals Li Chung-lin and Chang Tsung-chang returned to Tientsin from Tangshan on Wednesday morning after conferring with Marshal Chang Tso-lin. Regarding the solution of the Chinese situation, the delegates say that the anti-Kuominchun leaders demand the evacuation of Peking by the first Kuominchun prior to the opening of peace parleys.

Although Kalgan is part of Chihli territory, Chang Tso-lin does not oppose the withdrawal of the first Kuominchun from Peking to Kalgan and Nankou for the development of the vast natural resources of the north-western frontier provinces. On account of this, the Chinese bankers and merchants are holding daily meetings for the purpose of raising funds to meet the evacuation expenses of the first Kuominchun troops from the metropolitan district.

Nippon Demop

Tientsin, Mar. 31.—Chang Hsueh-liang, Li Chung-lin and Chang Tsung-chang passed through Tangshan at 9.30 o'clock, yesterday evening, and returned to Tientsin, at 12.30 o'clock, the same night. Cordially received at the station by Li Chia-hsiang, the Police Director, and other men, they drove to Chungchow Hoikuan, north of the River. Martial Law was proclaimed over the region north of the River at 9 o'clock, yesterday evening.

RACE PREJUDICE CLOSES LABOR UNION DOOR ON NEGRO IN DEMOCRATIC AMERICA

New York, Feb. 17.—Eleven important unions affiliated in the American Federation of Labor refuse to admit Negroes. Others, while ostensibly permitting Negroes to enter, discourage Negro members by various subterfuges. A still larger number of unions force Negroes to form separate locals within the organization. Only the United Mine Workers of America and the needle trades unions allow absolutely free association of Negroes and whites in the same locals.

The eleven unions which exclude Negroes have a total membership of 436,000 and there are in the trades of these unions about 44,000 Negroes. They are the boilermakers, railway switchmen, railway telegraphers, railway carmen, flint glass workers, wire weavers, machinists, railway mail workers, railway clerks, masters, mates and pilots, and commercial telegraphers.

The blacksmiths union does not exclude Negroes in its constitution but admits them only into "auxiliary" locals of "blacksmiths' apprentices" and prohibits them from leaving the apprentice class as master blacksmiths.

Unorganized Negroes

The electrical workers union attempts to prevent Negroes from joining. About 1300 Negro electricians are therefore unorganized. Although there are about 6,000 Negro plasterers, less than 100 of them have been taken into the plasterers' union. Among a total of 35,000 unionized plumbers and steam fitters only 25 are Negroes; 3,500 Negro plumbers are outside the union ranks. The carpenters have about 600 Negroes in a total membership of 340,000; there are about 34,000 unorganized Negro carpenters in the country. The house painters similarly have less than 300 Negro members although there

are 10,600 Negroes in the trade.

Become Strike-Breaking
These excluded workers, of course, are a reservoir of strike-breakers in their respective trades. Their use as strike-breakers on the one hand engenders ill feeling against them among the white workers. On the other hand, it shows them the danger of their exclusion policies. Some Negro leaders are even urging the Negro workers to continue strike-breaking activities in order to force the white unions to admit them on a basis of equality.

Certain unions admit Negroes freely but insist upon segregation in separate locals. Among these are the union musicians with 3,000 negroes in several separate locals among a total membership of 125,000. The same situation holds true in the hotel and restaurant workers, barbers, laundry workers, tobacco workers, textile workers, cooks and waiters. Even the American Federation of Teachers, which has a reputation as a "liberal" union, segregates Negro teachers into separate locals.

In unskilled and semi-skilled trades where Negroes form a large portion of the total workers, the Negro membership in the unions is much larger: for instance, in the longshoremen's, hod carriers' and building trades laborers' unions they are admitted to membership, sometimes in separate locals and sometimes into the white locals.

While race prejudice deliberately excludes them from membership in many unions, other factors contribute to the small degree of labor organization among Negroes. The greatest degree of labor organization is to be found in the North, whereas four-fifths of the Negro population is in the South. The skilled trades are most thoroughly organized, but three-fourths of the Negro workers are in unskilled trades.

Suspect Plot By German Rights In Proposed Law

Move To Reduce Suffrage Age And Decrease Size Of Reichstag Viewed As Blow At Left Wing

United Press
Berlin, March 5.—Republican, and notably Socialist, circles discern a plot on the part of the Right Wing toward a "legal coup" in the proposed drastic reform of the German electoral law.

Chancellor Luther has recently held conferences with party leaders for the purposes of assuring the passage of legislation designed to reduce the swollen parliamentary system and raise the age of suffrage.

The Government's scheme envisages changes of which the following are most outstanding: First, the age for eligibility to vote, which is now twenty, will be increased to twenty-one or twenty-two.

Second, the prevailing system of proportional representation will be changed so that 70,000 instead of 60,000 votes will be necessary to elect one member of the Reichstag.

Third, the size of the Reichstag shall be diminished by 200 deputies, thus reducing the Reichstag membership to 391.

Would Hit Socialists

Since the Republican Socialist parties recruit their strength largely from the youth of the land and the proposed reform will tend to disfranchise masses of the younger generation, the Left Wing members consider the scheme tantamount to a "dry

Attack Mussolini In U.S. Senate In Debt Discussion

"Why Should Germany Pay Two And Half Billion And Italy Only Five Million", Senators Ask

United Press
Washington, March 31.—Hot debate is expected in the Senate Committee's hearings with reference to the Italian debt settlement, and it is generally thought that the result will be that notification can be given no similar settlement can be granted to France.

Attack Mussolini

Washington, Mar. 31.—Debates in the American Senate on the Italian loan funding treaty opened with sharp attacks by Senators Reed and Robinson against M. Mussolini. If vanquished Germany must pay two and one half billion dollars annually, it is ridiculous that victorious Italy should get away with only five millions," declared Robinson. Reed advocated breaking off of trade relations with Italy and no granting of further loans.

"putsch" directed against themselves. They suspect that should the proposed bill be passed, the Government would at once dissolve the Reichstag and hold elections under the new law, thus sweeping into power the Right Wing forces which would then conceivably proclaim a dictatorship, on a basis of paragraph 48 of the Constitution, empowering the President with autocratic executive powers.

Form Society For Permanent Peace In Capital City

Merchants And Residents Form Peace - Preserving Society; Lu Reassures; Papers Advise

Leading Chinese merchants and residents have organized a peace-preserving society for the preservation of order in the capital.

The head office of the peace-preserving society is established in the Tientsin guild outside Chienmen and General Lu Chung-lin has sanctioned the organization.

It is the intention of the commercial leaders to organize an independent police force for services in the Metropolis whose officers and men must not interfere with politics or their conduct be affected by political alterations in future. Further, the pay of the police will be controlled by a special committee so that peace and order of Peking may not be affected in time of political unrest.

Lu Reiterates Reassurance

In view of the fact that many wealthy Chinese residents and shop keepers have deposited their valuables for safe custody in the Legation Quarters, General Lu Chung-lin has issued another proclamation reiterating his determination to preserve order in Peking and threatening to inflict severe penalties on those who dare to create rumours and disturb peace. Hence, the metropolitan police and gendarmerie have been instructed to explain the true situation to the residents as well as to prevent further removal of properties from the native city to the Legation Streets. General Lu concludes his notice by informing the residents that the presence of the first Kuominchun is for the protection of the people and consequently, all classes of people are persuaded to pursue their occupations as usual without listening to rumours.

Press Advise

Chung Mei

Discussing the problem of both the immediate protection of Peking and the deeper question of permanent peace, the "Che Hui Yi Pao" asserts that the one step necessary is to keep all troops outside Peking as well as from the suburbs at Nan Yuan and Pei Yuan.

If that be done, the paper believes that there is a chance for Peking politics to follow a proper course and for the government to recover financially, since it would be freed from the burden of supporting troops.

The "Ching Pao" goes more fully into the details of a plan for keeping peace in Peking. By way of immediate remedies, the paper recommends that the Fengtien allies stop their advance on the capital, accompanied by the departure of the Kuominchun, upon proper guarantee from their opponents. Lastly, pending the actual withdrawal of the 1st Kuominchun from the capital, no troops of the 2nd or 3rd Kuominchun should be permitted within the city walls.

The road to permanent peace, says the "Ching Pao," begins with the basic principle that no faction shall be allowed to quarter troops in Peking, while order shall be maintained by a municipal police force, recruited from the present military and police units here. This force should be under civil administration and its expenses kept from the hands of squeezing officials.

Neither the Chief Executive, nor any other high military official, shall be permitted to move about in Peking with a bodyguard larger than one hundred men. Similarly, no military headquarters nor organs of individual commanders shall be maintained here, while provinces shall have only civil representatives in the capital, without military escort.

KRIM READY FOR ATTACK IS REPORT

United Press

Paris, March 31. — Abdel Krim is reported to be on the point of launching a fresh attack against the French forces in Morocco. The French are speeding their preparations to repulse the tribesmen.

Number Of Farms In U. S. Decreases

Census Explains Slumps; Insects; Migration Of Negroes; Drought; After Effects Of War

New York, Feb. 26.—The total number of farms in the United States decreased 1.2 per cent in 1925 compared with 1920. The census department gives the following explanation: "The net decrease of 75,735 farms, or 1.2 per cent, in the United States total is the result of considerable decreases in some sections of the country, partly offset by increases in other sections. Among the reasons for decrease are the following: The ravages of insect pests in some of the cotton States; the migration of Negro farm workers; a succession of dry seasons in parts of the Northwest; the consolidation of farms; and a general recession from the War-time expansion in agriculture which still persisted in 1920. Increases have resulted from the opening up of new lands in parts of the west; from the subdivision of large farms for more intensive operations; and from the development of orchards and vegetable and poultry farms. The establishment of small vegetable and poultry farms, especially near the cities, accounts for the most of the increases in some of the Eastern states."

The total number of farms in the United States is given as follows:

1900	5,737,372
1910	6,361,502
1920	6,448,343
1925	6,372,263

CHAMBERLAIN SIDESTEPS

(Continued from page 1)

Sir Austen Chamberlain pointed out that there were regulations regarding the transport of arms by sea which he thought were enforced "pretty strictly" against British nationals. He did not think that there were regulations checking the import of arms by land.

Mr. H. Dalton (Lab.) drew attention to the reports of recent visitors that imports of arms from America, France and Italy had greatly increased.

Sir Austen Chamberlain: "They are not our nationals, anyway."

Replying to a supplementary question, Sir Austen said that he was not inclined to take any very active steps in regard to this matter "unless the ban was applied on all frontiers, land as well as sea" (Conservative cheers.)

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White Russians Persuade Peasants To Refuse To Pay Taxes And Kill Officials

United Press

Minsk, (By mail).—A group of White Russians who are headed by a teacher named Listopad have been placed on trial here charged with pasting up proclamations calling upon the peasants to join a mass uprising against the Soviet government. The peasants were urged in the proclamations to refuse to pay taxes and to kill the local officials of the Soviet. According to the prosecution, the search of one of the homes of one of the men who was arrested uncovered a plan for the overthrow of the Soviet and the establishment of an independent White Russia that had been worked out in considerable detail both as to the plan of action in fighting and the organization of a new government at the conclusion of the fighting if the revolt should prove successful.

U. S. MAY REGISTER ALIENS TO GUARD

(Continued from page 2)

police nor to carry a passport.

The proposed law provides that every foreigner must show his certificate of registration upon demand. The President is empowered to require all aliens in the country, or any portion of the alien residents, to "report at such times and places as he shall fix." This would enable the government to gather in camps or other places any aliens whose activities needed curtailment.

The second proposed law supplements the registration law by giving the Department of Labor almost unrestricted powers to deport aliens.

It is estimated that 7,000,000 inhabitants would come under the provisions of the registration law.

HUMAN NATURE IS AGAIN GIVEN BLAME

(Continued from page 2)

to "pack" the League Council and others to the attitude of Brazil in threatening to veto Germany's admission unless she also was guaranteed a permanent seat on the League Council. Whatever the cause, General Crozier did not think that one need feel too pessimistic about it. Such tactics as were said to have been employed at Geneva were not unknown even in connection with the Legislature of the United States and we must not expect that the element of human nature could be eliminated from the Parliament of Man itself.

MAIL BOX

To the Editor,
The People's Tribune.

Sir:—

An implied compliment is paid to the bodyguard of the Chief Executive by the Diplomatic Corps in its recent memorandum to the Waichia Pu regarding the apportioning of the special Customs funds to be released. The heads of the foreign missions desire that the bodyguard be paid specially for maintaining the peace and order within the walls of Peking. Whatever may be the intention of the Diplomatic Corps in so doing, it has at least shown that it has not learned to be tactful in its dealings with China and the Chinese and that it is still behaving in the manner of the good days when foreign diplomats could do what they d—please in China.

The Diplomatic Corps cannot plead ignorant of the fact that the bodyguard of the Chief Executive are no more responsible for maintaining the peace and order of Peking than the Annanites and Sikh among the legation guards. The only piece of work they have done is the shooting of several scores of students in front of the Cabinet Office. May we then not suppose that the diplomats desire to reward the bodyguard for this deed of valor and gallantry in shooting down unarmed boys and girls? May we also not infer that the diplomats are pleased with them, because their act is so similar to those of the Municipal police in Shanghai?

Yours etc.
A Chinese.

LORD READING LEAVES INDIA

Reuter

Delhi, March 13.—After a remarkable series of farewell functions, Lord and Lady Reading have left India for home.

Lord Reading will be succeeded by Lord Irvin.

EASIER MONEY FOR GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS

Asiatic

Berlin, March 31.—German industrialists will obtain credits on easier terms from German banks, according to information from well-informed financial circles. The present vote is eleven percent.

Select Burial Site For Victims Of Student Massacre

Relatives Of Dead Confer With Student Committee, Burial Will Take Place At Old Summer Palace

A meeting of the relatives of the dead victims of the student shooting was called yesterday afternoon at the Min Kuo University by the committee in charge of the burial.

It was decided that a fund of at least \$4,000 be raised from school authorities and private individuals for the burial. Yi Chun Yuan, a small enclosure at the old Summer Palace, Yuan Ming Yuan, has been secured for a cemetery for "the victims of the shooting. A memorial tablet to the dead will be put up at Tien An Men.

The China Relief Association contributed \$300 to the burial fund.

States Women Who Accused Him Of Stealing Chicken

Taunting Of Young Man Leads To Murder Of Accuser

Chung Mei

The suspected theft of a chicken led to the murder of a woman at 6 Ju Hsien Hutung, inside Shun Chieh Men.

The murderer, the 20-year old son of a postman, was abused by the dead woman, who intimated that he had a hand in the disappearance of her chicken the day before.

The two families were neighbors and the women's tongue finally led the young man to seize a knife and rush into her bedroom. He stabbed the woman several times and she died before she could be taken to a hospital. The murderer is now in the police station.

FINE FOR VIOLATORS OF COPPER EXCHANGE

Chung Mei

A fine of from \$100 to \$1,000 awaits exchange brokers who violate the fixed rate of 330 coppers to a silver dollar, according to regulations issued by Commander Lu Chung-lin, who is in conference with the leading broker shops.

DUKE OF ORLEANS, FRENCH MONARCHIST LEADER, IS DEAD

Asiatic

Berlin, March 30.—Duke Philippo of Orleans, head of the French monarchist party, died at Palermo yesterday.

Czecho-Slovakia Bars Polish Cattle

Uses Hoof And Mouth Disease As Blind For Forcing Trade Agreement, Is Rumor

Asiatic

Berlin, Mar. 31.—The Czech government prohibited further importation of Polish cattle. The measure, it is said, was taken as a means to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease.

As Polish cattle may not pass through either Germany or Czecho-Slovakia, Poland's Austriap market is likewise closed.

It is rumoured that the primary reasons for the prohibition are to coerce Poland to accept the Czech demands in the trade agreement negotiations.

Wu Urges Use Of British Boxer Fund For New Railways

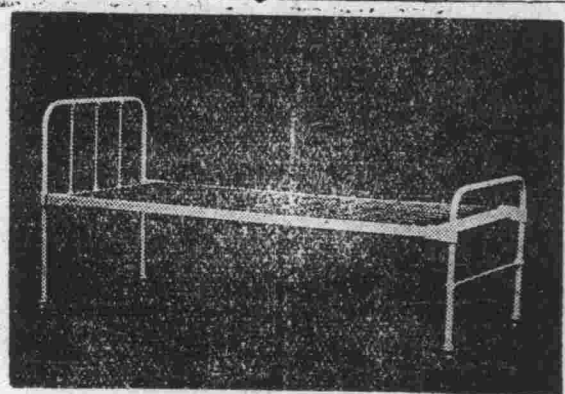
China's Greatest Need, Wu Tells Delegates; Szechuan-Hankow And Canton-Hankow To Be First

Reuter

Hankow, March 31.—At a banquet to the British Boxer Indemnity Commission delegates yesterday evening Marshal Wu Pei-fu again urged that the funds be devoted to railway building, which he declared to be China's greatest need. He said that the two lines claiming first consideration were the Szechuan-Hankow and the Hankow-Canton railways. With this scheme they could establish a permanent fund and promote education.

Lord Willingdon, replying, expressed regret that he was not able to express his feelings in the matter of the disposal of the funds but stated that he was very interested in the expression of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's views, which would receive the fullest and most serious consideration.

The Commission expects to go to Ichang on Tuesday.



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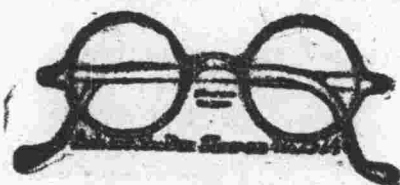
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Customs Fund For Police Arrives From Shanghai

\$500,000 Here And \$800,000 From Banks In Sight; For Police, Bodyguard And Troops

Kuo Wen

The \$500,000 from the Customs which the Diplomatic Corps agreed to release to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui for the payment of the local police and his bodyguards has arrived from Shanghai and been handed to the Chief Executive. It is understood that Marshal Tuan has decided to give a portion of the money for the payment of the Second, Third and Fourth Kuominchun troops. This has produced a salutary effect upon Generals Wei I-san, Ho Jui and Hsu Yung-chang who are now professing their respect for the Chief Executive.

The Ministry of Finance is now negotiating with certain local Chinese banks for a loan of \$800,000, of which \$400,000 is said to have already been assured and will be used for a certain purpose. The money will be distributed through Premier Chia.

BRITISH-U. S. OIL RANKS

(Continued from page 1)

Indemnity has not been returned to China and is still considered British money.

Discussion Unequal

It is true that the act says that the moneys should be devoted to education and other purposes recognized as mutually beneficial to the two countries, but mutually beneficial enterprises must be settled on the basis of equal discussion and as the British Government has not returned the fund to China and as the arrangements for its disposal are determined by the British Government, the matter is fundamentally injurious to China.

Moreover, it is probable that what is considered as beneficial to England may turn out to be injurious to China. Granting that there are three Chinese members on the committee, they are in a minority as compared with the number of British members, and are likely to be overruled when any question comes up for discussion that may affect the interests of the Chinese people.

Still British Money

As the British Boxer Indemnity remains to be considered as British money in view of the fact that no mention is made about its remission in the act, and as the power of deciding upon its application rests with the British Foreign Secretary it would mean the extension of British administrative influence to China if measures approved by the British Government and recognized by it as beneficial to Britain and China were carried out in China. We would not protest if these measures were enforced in British territory or colonies, but we cannot keep silent on the present plan. We sincerely hope that both the British public and British government leaders will realize this.

Relic Of The Past

The declaration then goes on to say that the Chinese Boxer Indemnity is a relic of the past and should have gone with the establishment of the new principle that indemnities should not be of a punitive nature as the Boxer Indemnity undoubtedly is. It deplores that the British Government should have failed to see this point and renounce its share unconditionally.

While attaching full credence to the Reuter telegram from London that the Willingdon Mission has no political significance, the twenty-two educators cannot but have their doubts in view of the language of the parliamentary act and solemnly declare "that we oppose the British arrangements regarding the disposal of the fund in order to preserve sovereign rights; and that we demand the unconditional renunciation of the British money."

ITALIAN MOURNING CASTS SHADOW ON PRINCE'S ENGAGEMENT

Asiatia

Berlin, March 31. — The official announcement of the engagement of the Italian Crown Prince to Princess Marie will not take place on account of the public mourning ordered by the King.

RUSSIA FIRST DISARMAMENT ADVOCATE BUT LEAGUE STAND UNCHANGED

(Continued from page 1)

It meets in another country. "The sharing of the Soviet Government in the work of preparing the Conference on Disarmament is regarded by itself as extremely desirable, corresponding as it does to the whole of its line of policy during the whole period of its existence.

Russia Propound it First

"In the present period of international relations the Soviet Government first, before other Governments, put forward a proposal for placing before all the Powers this question of disarmament. In particular, at the Genoa Conference, both in my opening speech and in the speeches of the Soviet delegates in various commissions, the task of disarmament was brought forward as the most urgent and important of all.

In the same year the Soviet Government tried to carry through, at a conference with its Western neighbours, a proportional and simultaneous reduction of armaments, but to its regret was unable to obtain the agreement of the other members of this conference.

Has Reiterated

"When, in connection with the working out by the Commission of the League of Nations of the project of the so-called Treaty of Mutual Assistance, the question of disarmament was placed before all the Powers, the Soviet Government stated that it considered this problem most actual and urgent, and proposed that its solution should be sought as soon as possible without waiting for the working out of any sort of treaties between the Powers.

"And, at the present time, we look upon this problem as the most actual and urgent, and expressing our full readiness to take part in all conferences called with this object, we set ourselves the task of the possible easing and speeding of international measures for the lessening of the burden of armament and the danger of war.

League Stand Not Affected

"The opinion, to be found in the English press, that in the position of the Soviet Government in this question is shown some sort of change in its attitude towards the League of Nations is entirely wrong. I can assure you in the most definite manner that our attitude towards the League of Nations remains precisely what it was, but we have always declared that where disarmament is concerned we are for its sake ready to take part even in meetings summoned by the League of Nations.

"But we have done something more. We have not limited ourselves to the diplomatic expression of our sympathy for the cause of disarmament. We were the first to give an example of a considerable reduction of military forces. Not in words but in fact, the Soviet Government has in its own country lessened the burden of armament and the number of armed forces."

ish Boxer Indemnity, otherwise we consider it an attempt for the British Government to extend its administrative power to China no matter to which purposes the indemnity is to be devoted, in China."

New Education Minister Attends Cabinet Meeting

Announced Assumption Of Office Yesterday; Cabinet Discusses Peace

Chung Mei

The Cabinet met yesterday morning with the new Minister of Education, Hu Jen-yuan, present. Other ministers there included those of Finance, Interior and Communications, as well as the Premier, while the remaining ministries were represented by vice-ministers.

Following the meeting Minister Hu called on the Chief Executive to announce that he would assume office in the Ministry of Education yesterday afternoon.

Although there was no formal statement from the Cabinet, it is understood that the chief topic at the meeting was the peace negotiations and the maintenance of peace and order in Peking.

Sun Chuan-fang Asks Prosecution Of Bodyguard

Innocent Students Killed; Instigators And Murderers Should Be Punished, Says Yangtze Tupan

Chung Mei

Prosecution of those responsible for the students shooting of two weeks ago is urged on the government by Tupan Sun Chuan-fang in a telegram sent from Nanking.

The message is addressed to the General Procurator and states that "on the 18th of March, a number of innocent students were killed without having committed any crime. The instigators and murderers have been let go free without punishment. This is the most unjust act we have ever witnessed."

"Thus you are requested to gather evidence against the criminals and make a public accusation to calm public agitation."

Ladies Fairer Now Than In Olden Times

Uninevus

London, March 1. (By Mail) — Women are more beautiful now than they ever were at any past time, famous British painters decided by a vote of eleven to one in a symposium.

The one dissident from the majority view was a woman, Miss Hepburn Edmunds, vice president of the Royal Society of Miniature Painters. She thought women of olden days were more beautiful. But she confessed that modern women have a charm of personality, and an elusiveness and vitality, that the past type lacked.

Philip Connard, R. A., was thought that when there had been no change in feminine beauty. "The seas, skies, trees, birds, flowers," he said, "are just as beautiful to-day as at any time. So are women."

Walter W. Russell, R.A., ignoring the question whether past or present women were more beautiful, stated clearly what most of the others hinted at—A belief that shingled heads, inelms, flat-chested fashionable fligures, and skimpy, thrown-on dresses, put the modern women out of the running.

Arbor Day

Chung Mei

Arbor Day will be observed in Peking on the 5th. Due to occupation of the usual place of the ceremony in the Western Hills by the military, it will be held at the Temple of Heaven this year. Government offices and schools will have a holiday on that occasion.

GERMANY RAISES ANOTHER DESTROYER, SUNK DURING WAR

Asiatia

Berlin, March 30. — The German torpedo boat destroyer B. 109 was raised at Scapaflow. The entire German Fleet sunk there at the time of War has now been recovered, with the exception of two destroyers.

RADEK DESCRIBES IMPERIALIST GAME IN NORTH CHINA

(Continued from page 1)

people, whereas America to a large extent enjoyed the sympathy of the Chinese so long as it refrained from out and out imperialist politics in China. The United States stands to lose its moral influence in China, and, at the same time, play into the hands of the Japanese for the sake of the interests of a couple of thousand business men, who are scared to death by the revolution."

Radek expresses the hope that the liberal elements in the United States, which restrained the hand of the U. S. government during the Shanghai events, will now also oppose a policy which, after all, will end very badly for the imperialist powers.

Join Against Britain

"The National Army is contending not only against the united front of the counter-revolutionary forces in China but also against the united front of international imperialism," continues Radek, "What British Imperialism failed to do at Canton it may succeed in doing in North China. All parties which oppose imperialism must raise their voices against what is being done in China to-day."

"The greatest responsibility falls on the British Labour Party. It represents a powerful force. It must understand that the question involved is not merely one of crushing the Chinese Revolution but of preparation for a fight on an extensive scale. For even if the imperialists succeed in their object in China, the very next day after their victory they will fall upon each other in a conflict over the division of the spoils. The Far East is a huge powder magazine. Whoever lights a match may cause an explosion, the effects of which will not be confined to the Far East. The present situation demands the intervention not only of all friends of the Chinese Revolution, but of all opponents of imperialist wars," concludes Radek.

RUSS AND AFGANS ARE FRIENDS NOW

Asiatia

Berlin, Mar. 31. — Differences existing between Russia and Afghanistan are now ended, Russia evacuating the island in the Oxus river. The Afghan press speaks in friendly terms of the Soviets, who received Afghan troops with military honours at the time of evacuation.

U. S. COMMISSION TO ARMS PARLEY

Reuter

Geneva, March 30. — The United States commission to the Preparatory Disarmament Conference meeting on May 1 will include Mr. Hugh Gibson (Minister at Geneva), the Rev. Allen Dulles, Admiral Hilary Jones, Rear-Admiral Andrew Long and Major-General Dennis Nolan.

Lu Chung-lin And Fang Chen-wu Confer In Peking

Decide That 5th And 1st Kuominchun Will Be Withdrawn Together To North-west, Is Report

Reuter

General Fang Chen-wu, Commandant of the Fifth Kuominchun, who arrived in Peking Wednesday was entertained by General Lu Chung-lin yesterday at luncheon. General Fang left for Lukouchiao in the afternoon to rejoin his command.

5th Goes With 1st

Chung Mei

The conferences between Commander Lu Chung-lin and Fang Chen-wu of the 5th Kuominchun are reported to have resulted in the decision to take the 5th army with the 1st when it withdraws to the north-west. In the meantime the 1st will look after the food supply of the 5th, which is forming a defence line around Changhsin-tien.

Guards Have New Hats

Considerable curiosity was aroused among the crowd that gathered outside the Continental Restaurant on Morrison Street yesterday during the tiffin party. The Kuominchun bodyguard of Commander Lu appeared for the first time in their new style hats.

These hats are of the boy scout variety made of gray cloth but the wide brims are soft and floppy so that a business like trooper with pistol and broadsword is crowned with what looks like a little boy's hat.

SCHOOLS GET PITTANCE; COMPLAIN ONCE MORE

Chung Mei

Although some of the government schools made a salary payment of fifteen percent of one month, this week, a meeting of the representatives of these institutions was held Wednesday and a decision made to approach the Minister of Finance, regarding his failure to keep his promise of payment to be made this month.

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